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9	BEFORE T RESPIRATORY CA	
10	DEPARTMENT OF CON STATE OF CAL	SUMER AFFAIRS
11	STATE OF CAL	II ORIVIN
12	In the Matter of the Accusation Against:	Case No. 1H 2007 590
13	THOMAS MILTON BELL, R.C.P. 1246 West Palm Avenue	OAH No.
14	Redlands, CA 92373	ACCUSATION
15	Respiratory Care Practitioner License No. 1915	
16	Respondent.	
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18	Complainant alleges:	
19	<u>PARTIES</u>	
20	Stephanie Nunez (Complainant) brings this Accusation solely in her	
21	official capacity as the Executive Officer of the Resp	piratory Care Board of California,
22	Department of Consumer Affairs.	
23	2. On or about May 10, 1985, the	e Respiratory Care Board issued Respiratory
24	Care Practitioner License Number 1915 to THOMAS	S MILTON BELL, R.C.P. (Respondent).
25	The Respiratory Care Practitioner License was in ful	l force and effect at all times relevant to the
26	charges brought herein and will expire on November	30, 2009, unless renewed.
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1	<u>JURISDICTION</u>	
2	3. This Accusation is brought before the Respiratory Care Board (Board),	
3	Department of Consumer Affairs, under the authority of the following laws. All section	
4	references are to the Business and Professions Code (Code) unless otherwise indicated.	
5	4. Section 118, subdivision (b), of the Code states:	
6	"The suspension, expiration, or forfeiture by operation of law of a license issued	
7	by a board in the department, or its suspension, forfeiture, or cancellation by order of the board or	
8	by order of a court of law, or its surrender without the written consent of the board, shall not,	
9	during any period in which it may be renewed, restored, reissued, or reinstated, deprive the board	
10	of its authority to institute or continue a disciplinary proceeding against the licensee upon any	
11	ground provided by law or to enter an order suspending or revoking the license or otherwise	
12	taking disciplinary action against the licensee on any such ground."	
13	5. Section 3710 of the Code states in pertinent part:	
14	"The Respiratory Care Board of California, hereafter referred to as the board, shall	
15	enforce and administer this chapter [Chapter 8.3, the Respiratory Care Practice Act]."	
16	6. Section 3718 of the Code states: "The board shall issue, deny, suspend,	
17	and revoke licenses to practice respiratory care as provided in this chapter."	
18	7. Section 3750 of the Code states:	
19	"The board may order the denial, suspension, or revocation of, or the imposition	
20	of probationary conditions upon, a license issued under this chapter, for any of the following	
21	causes:	
22		
23	"(d) Conviction of a crime that substantially relates to the qualifications,	
24	functions, or duties of a respiratory care practitioner. The record of conviction or a	
25	certified copy thereof shall be conclusive evidence of the conviction.	
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27	"(g) Conviction of a violation of any of the provisions of this chapter or of any	
28	provision of Division 2 (commencing with Section 500), or violating, or attempting to	

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violate, directly or indirectly, or assisting in or abetting the violation of, or conspiring to violate any provision or term of this chapter or of any provision of Division 2 (commencing with Section 500).

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#### 8. Section 3750.5 of the Code states:

"In addition to any other grounds specified in this chapter, the board may deny, suspend, or revoke the license of any applicant or license holder who has done any of the following:

- "(a) Obtained or possessed in violation of law, or except as directed by a licensed physician and surgeon, dentist, or podiatrist administered to himself or herself, or furnished or administered to another, any controlled substances as defined in Division 10 (commencing with Section 11000) of the Health and Safety Code, or any dangerous drug as defined in Article 2 (commencing with section 4015) of Chapter 9 of this code.
- "(b) Used any controlled substance as defined in Division 10 (commencing with Section 11000) of the Health and Safety Code, or any dangerous drug as defined in Article 2 (commencing with section 4015) of Chapter 9 of this code.

"

"(d) Been convicted of a criminal offense involving the consumption or self-administration of any of the substances described in subdivisions (a) and (b), or the possession of, or falsification of a record pertaining to, the substances described in subdivision (a), in which event the record of the conviction is conclusive evidence thereof.

"…"

9. Section 3752 of the Code states in pertinent part:

"A plea or verdict of guilty or a conviction following a plea of nolo contendere made to a charge of any offense which substantially relates to the qualifications, functions, or duties of a respiratory care practitioner is deemed to be a conviction within the meaning of this article. ..."

in pertinent part:

following:

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"For the purposes of denial, suspension, or revocation of a license, a crime or act shall be considered to be substantially related to the qualifications, functions or duties of a respiratory care practitioner, if it evidences present or potential unfitness of a licensee to perform the functions authorized by his or her license or in a manner inconsistent with the public health, safety, or welfare. Such crimes or acts shall include but not be limited to those involving the

California Code of Regulations (CCR), title 16, section 1399.370, states,

"(a) Violating or attempting to violate, directly or indirectly, or assisting or abetting the violation of or conspiring to violate any provision or term of the Act.

"

"(c) Conviction of a crime involving driving under the influence or reckless driving while under the influence.

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#### 11. Section 492 of the Code states:

"Notwithstanding any other provision of law, successful completion of any diversion program under the Penal Code, or successful completion of an alcohol and drug problem assessment program under Article 5 (commencing with section 23249.50) of Chapter 12 of Division 11 of the Vehicle Code, shall not prohibit any agency established under Division 2 ([Healing Arts] commencing with Section 500) of this code, or any initiative act referred to in that division, from taking disciplinary action against a licensee or from denying a license for professional misconduct, notwithstanding that evidence of that misconduct may be recorded in a record pertaining to an arrest.

"This section shall not be construed to apply to any drug diversion program operated by any agency established under Division 2 (commencing with Section 500) of this code, or any initiative act referred to in that division."

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#### **COST RECOVERY**

12. Section 3753.5, subdivision (a) of the Code states:

"In any order issued in resolution of a disciplinary proceeding before the board, the board or the administrative law judge may direct any practitioner or applicant found to have committed a violation or violations of law to pay to the board a sum not to exceed the costs of the investigation and prosecution of the case. A certified copy of the actual costs, or a good faith estimate of costs where actual costs are not available, signed by the official custodian of the record or his or her designated representative shall be prima facie evidence of the actual costs of the investigation and prosecution of the case."

- 13. Section 3753.7 of the Code provides that for purposes of the Respiratory Care Practice Act, costs of prosecution shall include attorney general or other prosecuting attorney fees, expert witness fees, and other administrative, filing, and service fees.
  - 14. Section 3753.1 of the Code states:
  - "(a) An administrative disciplinary decision imposing terms of probation may include, among other things, a requirement that the licensee-probationer pay the monetary costs associated with monitoring the probation."

#### FIRST CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE

(Conviction of a Crime)

- 15. Respondent is subject to discipline under section 3750, as defined by sections 3750, subdivisions (d) and (g), 3750.5, subdivision (d), and 3752 of the Code, and California Code of Regulation (CCR), title 16, section 1399.370, subdivisions (a) and (c), in that Respondent was convicted of a crime that substantially relates to the qualifications, functions, or duties of a respiratory care practitioner. The circumstances are as follows:
  - A. On or about June 23, 2005, Officer K.B. responded to the Redlands Smoke Shop after a witness had called the police about a white adult male who staggered and stumbled from the shop and got into a late-model red convertible Volvo. Another police officer, Assistant Chief H. spotted the above vehicle traveling southbound on Lakeside Avenue from Olive Avenue. He followed the Volvo and observed it weave back and

forth and travel in the northbound lane, in the center lane, and back into the southbound lane. At the four-way stop at Lakeside Avenue and Palm Avenue, the Volvo traveled completely through the limit line and stopped partially into the intersection. The Volvo finally stopped on Serpentine Avenue where Officer K.B. contacted the driver who was seated in the vehicle. The driver identified himself as Respondent with his California driver's license.

- B. Officer K.B. noted that Respondent did not appear to have any outward appearance or physical symptomatology of being under the influence of alcoholic substance, nor was there any type of odor emitting from his breath. When asked whether he had taken any medication in the last 24 hours, Respondent stated that he had taken some psychiatric medications, one of which was Seroquel, a mood elevator for his depression. Respondent also stated that he thought there was some warning against driving or operating heavy machinery when taking the medication.
- C. Office K.B. noted that Respondent's face was red and flushed, his demeanor was confused, his balance was off, and he had difficulty standing straight.

  Respondent could not satisfactorily complete any of the standardized field sobriety tests.

  A Preliminary Alcohol Screening (PAS) device test was negative for alcohol.
- D. Respondent was arrested for violating California Vehicle Code (CVC) section 23152(a) and transported to the Redlands Jail where he was booked. Respondent submitted to blood screen test which detected the presence of Amphetamines<sup>1</sup> and Benzodiazepines<sup>2</sup>.
- E. On or about January 20, 2006, Respondent was convicted on his own guilty plea of violating CVC 23152(a) [driving under the influence of alcoholic beverage or drug] and was placed on probation.

<sup>1.</sup> Amphetamines are potent psychomotor stimulants

<sup>2.</sup> Benzodiazepines are a class of psychoactive drugs considered minor tranquilizers with varying hypnotic, sedative, anxiolytic, anticonvulsant, muscle relaxant and amnesic properties, which are mediated by slowing down the central nervous system.

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#### **SECOND CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE**

(Conviction of a Crime Involving Driving Under the Influence or Reckless Driving While Under the Influence)

16. Respondent is further subject to disciplinary action under section 3750, as defined by sections 3750, subdivisions (d) and (g), and 3752 of the Code, and CCR, title 16 section 1399.370, subdivision (c), in that he was convicted of a crime involving driving under the influence or reckless driving while under the influence, as more particularly described in paragraph 15, above, which is incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

## THIRD CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE

(Use of Controlled Substance)

- 17. Respondent is further subject to disciplinary action under section 3750, as defined by section 3750.5, subdivision (b), of the Code, and CCR, title16, section 1399.370, subdivision (a), in that Respondent used controlled substances, to wit: amphetamines or methamphetamines and benzodiazepines. The circumstances are as follows:
  - A. Paragraph 15, above, is incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.
  - B. On or about January 10, 2008, motorist C.B. observed a silver BMW traveling on Tennessee Street in the No. 2 lane just south of the IS-10 freeway. The BMW swerve from the No. 2 lane halfway into the No.1 lane and back as it traveled south on Tennessee Street. The BMW continued to swerve back and forth from the No. 2 to the No. 1 lane. As the BMW approached the intersection of Tennessee and Redlands Blvd, motorist C.B. tried to pass the BMW, however, the BMW was swerving too much for him to pass.
  - C. As the BMW continued south on Tennessee Street, it swerved to the right and hopped up onto the sidewalk and continued southbound on the west sidewalk. The BMW collided into the side of the white Sequoia that was pulling out of the parking lot at 251 Tennessee Street.

- D. Officer S.S. who was called to assist with the traffic collision, made contact with Respondent, the driver of the BMW. Respondent was pointed out to Officer S.S. by Officer W. who was the first officer on the scene. Officer W. had observed Respondent exit the BMW and walk around the passenger side of the vehicle. Officer W. asked Respondent to sit on the curb while maintaining continuous visual contact with Respondent until Officer S.S. arrived at the scene of the accident.
- E. When Officer S.S. asked Respondent whether he had been drinking alcohol, Respondent replied that had not drank alcohol since 1989. Officer S.S. noted that Respondent's eyes were twitching back and forth, that he lacked smooth pursuit following a pen, and he had vertical and horizontal gaze nystagmus and maximum deviance. In addition, Respondent's pupils were constricted and glassy. Respondent could not satisfactorily complete any of the standardized field sobriety tests. A Preliminary Alcohol Screening (PAS) device test was negative for alcohol.
- F. Officer S.S. also noted that Respondent seemed confused. When Respondent was asked what the date was, he stated it was January 4, 2008. Officer S.S. checked on Respondent's driver's license, and he was informed that Respondent was under probation for driving under the influence of a controlled substance.
- G. While Officer S.S. was in the process of obtaining the registration and insurance information on the BMW, he found a black leather bag on the floor on the passenger's side of Respondent's vehicle. Inside the bag was a Zip-lock baggie with a white crystal substance. From his training and experience, Officer S.S. believed this substance to be Methamphetamine. In addition, while Officer S.S. was examining the contents of the black bag, a black plastic bag fell out of the inside cover of the bag. It contained a glass pipe the type used for smoking Methamphetamine. He also found 3 more glass pipes, 2 were broken and one of the broken pipes had a white powdery substance in it.
- H. Officer S.S. further noticed a small glass bottle with a red cap on the floor board of the passenger side of the BMW. Inside the bottle he could see a white powdery

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substance. Again, based on his training and experience, he believed this to be Methamphetamine. Photos were taken of the items that were found. Officer S.S. placed Respondent under arrest for violating CVC 23152(a) [driving under the influence of a controlled substance] and causing injury, and transported him to the Redlands Police Department.

- I. Officer S.S. tested the white crystal substance in the Zip-lock baggie and it tested positive for Methamphetamine. The Zip-lock baggie with the white crystal substance weighed 9.5 grams and the glass bottle with the white powder weighed 11 grams. The substance in the glass bottle was not tested. While another officer was inventorying the black leather bag, she looked inside a rear zipper and found another plastic baggie that was torn and not sealed, and contained white crystals. Officer S.S. tested the crystal and it also tested positive for Methamphetamine.
- J. Respondent submitted to blood screen test, and while the blood was being drawn, Respondent told Officer S.S. that he had been arrested for the same thing before and that he has a drug problem. The blood screen test detected the presence of Amphetamines.
- K. Respondent was charged for violating CVC 23153(a) [driving under the influence of a controlled substance causing injury to another] and Health and Safety Code section 11377 [possession of controlled substance]. Respondent was later released on bail. His court hearing is scheduled for April, 2008.

#### FOURTH CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE

(Possession of a Controlled Substance)

18. Respondent is further subject to disciplinary action under section 3750, as defined by section 3750.5, subdivision (a), of the Code, and CCR, title 16, section 1399.370, subdivision (a), in that Respondent was in possession of a controlled substance, to wit: methamphetamine, as more particularly described in paragraph 17, above, which is incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

1	<u>PRAYER</u>	
2	WHEREFORE, Complainant requests that a hearing be held on the matters herein	
3	alleged, and that following the hearing, the Respiratory Care Board issue a decision:	
4	1. Revoking or suspending Respiratory Care Practitioner License Number	
5	1915 heretofore issued to Thomas Milton Bell, R.C.P.;	
6	2. Ordering Thomas Milton Bell, R.C.P. to pay the Respiratory Care Board	
7	the costs of the investigation and enforcement of this case, and if placed on probation, the costs	
8	of probation monitoring;	
9	3. Taking such other and further action as deemed necessary and proper.	
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12	DATED: March 26, 2008	
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14	Original signed by Liona 7inaman fam	
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16	Executive Officer Respiratory Care Board of California	
17	Department of Consumer Affairs State of California Complainent	
18	Complainant	
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